Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From the London Kaleidescope.

THE SKELETON OF THE WRECK.

While Sir. MICHAEL SEYMOUR was in the command of the Amethyst frigate, and was cruizing in the Bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant vessel drove past. Her deck was just above water; her lower masts alone standing. Not a soul could be seen on board; but there was a cabouse on deck, which had the appearance of being recently patched with old canvass and tarpawling, as if to afford shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time a strong gale; but sir Michael listening only to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to be put about and sent off a boat with instructions to board the wreck and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving, whom the help of his fellow man might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed towards the drifted mass; and while struggling with the difficulty of getting through a high running sea close along side, the crew shouting all the time as loud as they could, an object like in appearance to a bundle of clothes was observed to roll out of the cabouse apparently against the lee shrouds of the mast.

With the end of a boat hook they managed to get hold of it, and hauled it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a man bent head and knees together, and so wasted as scarce to be felt within the ample clothes which had once fitted it in the state of life and strength. The boat's crew hastened back to the Amethyst with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk, that a lad of 14 years of age was able with his own hands to lift it into the ship.—when placed on deck it showed for the first time, to the astonishment of all, signs of remaining life; it tried to move, and the next moment uttered in a hollow sepulchral tone, '*there is another man*" the instant these words were heard, sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck.

The sea having now become somewhat smoother they succeeded this time in boarding the wreck; and looking into the cabouse, they found two other human bodies wasted like the one they saved, to the very bones, but without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk up posture, a hand of one resting upon a tin pot in which there was about a gill of water, and a hand of the other, reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of salt beef, of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp.

Unfortunate men! they had starved on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths! The crew having completed their last melancholy survey, returned on board, where they found the attention of the ships company engrossed by their efforts to preserve the generous skeleton, who seemed to have just life to breathe their remembrance that there was still "another man," his companion in suffering, to be saved.

Captain Seymour committed him to the special charge of the surgeon who spared no means which humanity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were a fellow creature, whom the most unparalleled famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely ever left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hand, every five or ten minutes; and at the end of three weeks more the "skeleton of the wreck" was seen walking on the deck of the amethyst; and to the surprise of all who recollect that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin boy, presented the stately figure of a man nearly six feet high.

"THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN

In the year 1736, two smugglers, of the names of Wilson and Robertson, robbed the collector of customs at Kirkaldy of a considerable sum of money, which was the property of government. They were both taken, brought to trial and condemned to death. The fate of these men was universally pitied; but Wilson, by an act of extraordinary resolution, generosity and fidelity, excited the general sympathy to ardent admiration, and fixed it solely to himself. The two criminals under sentence of death were according to custom, carried on a Sunday after their condemnation, to join in the weekly public services of religion. Four soldiers of the town guard of Edinburgh were their conductors; and they entered the church before the congregation had fully assembled, and before the commencement of the service. The prisoners were entrusted without fetters to the custody of their guard. In these circumstances the church door being open, and the persons who were present not unfavorably disposed towards the criminals, Wilson, by a sudden effort of astonishing strength, grasped with each of his hands one of the attending soldiers, seized a third with his teeth, held them inextricably fast, and called to his comrade Robertson to run for life.—Robertson did run and made his escape. Wilson, overjoyed in having delivered his friend, remained patiently behind to suffer for his crimes.

Such is the historical fact of which the "Mysterious Unknown" has made such admirable use in his romance of "The heart of Mid-Lothian."

Westchester, June 27.

Attempt to Murder.

Two or three weeks ago a negro fellow was committed to the prison of this county, for having attempted to burn the barn of Mr. Joseph Carter of Westbradford. Last week, actuated by a desperate malignity, he attempted to set fire to the jail, on which he was ironed and put in the dungeon. On Monday last, about noon, it was found that he had broken the lock of his door, and Sheriff Babb, accompanied by Messrs. Sweney and Jefferis, attempted to enter for the purpose of making him more secure.

Undoubtedly prepared for the murderous attempt, the villian stept up & blew out the candle which the Sheriff held in his hand, and instantly made a stab at his breast, with a penknife repeating his blows on the neck, groin, shoulder and belly. In the whole the Sheriff received ten wounds, some of them very bad. Mr. Sweney also received two wounds. The fellow has been amply secured.

The wounds of the Sheriff have been dressed. He has passed a pretty good night, and his physician considers him out of danger.

WRECK OF THE MEDUSA.

Among the peculiar circumstances attending the dreadful wreck of the Medusa, on the coast of Africa, the following is not among the least worthy of being recorded. After passing thirteen days on a raft, subject to every privation and exposed to a parching heat, which produced madness in all its hideous forms, they at length were relieved from this perilous situation, having lost one hundred and thirty-five out of one hundred and fifty men. On shore they were crowded into an hospital, where medicaments, and even the common necessaries of life, were wanting. An English merchant went to see them. One of the poor unhappy wretches made the signal of a freemason in distress; it was understood, and the Englishman instantly said, "my brother you must come to my house and make it your home." The Frenchman nobly replied, "my brother I thank you, but I cannot leave my companions in misfortune." "Bring them with you," was the answer and the hospitable Englishman maintained them all until he could place them beyond the reach of misfortune. M. Correard, bookseller of Paris was one of the objects of this gentleman's noble hospitality.

The following singular circumstance occurred on the evening the king of England was at Drury-lane Theatre: A gentlemen of Clerkenwell who was in the crowd, missing his watch seized a man who he supposed had robbed him, and challenged him with the offence. The fellow immediately took from his pocket a watch and seals, which he gave up and was offered to depart. On returning home, the gentleman to his utter astonishment, found that he had left his own watch hanging up in his bed room! the watch and seals given to him are worth 50 guineas.

HAUNTED BED CHAMBER.

Professor Gassendi, in one of his letters, says that he was consulted by his friend and patron, the count D'Alais, governor of Provence, on a phenomenon that haunted his bed-chamber, while he was at Marseilles. For several successive nights, as soon as the candle was taken away, he and his countess saw a luminous spectre, sometimes of an oval and sometimes of a triangular form; that it always immediately disappeared when a light was brought into the room: that he often struck at it, but could discover nothing solid. Gassendi, as a natural philosopher, endeavored to account for it: sometimes attributing it to some defect of vision, or to some dampness of the apartment; insinuating that perhaps it might be sent from heaven to him, to give him warning in due time of something that would happen. The spectre still continued its visits all the time he stayed at Marseilles. Some years afterwards on their return to Aix, the countess confessed to her husband that she played him this trick, by means of one of her women placed under the bed with a phial of phosphorus, with an intention to frighten him away from Marseilles, a place in which she disliked to live.

THE BEWITCHED LIEUTENANT.

In 1817 a very corpulent gentleman, a lieutenant in the British navy, applied to the lord mayor of London, under the following circumstances.—He stated that the lady of the house where he lived, her daughter and several of the lodgers, had conspired to deprive him of his existence by means of "electricity and the attractive power;" that they had utterly deprived him of his ancle bones, the nobs of his wrists, and had superinduced a consumption. His lordship remarked, that his appearance by no means warranted that conclusion; but he assured his lordship, that his rotundity was occasioned by their contrivances, and that it consisted entirely of inflammable matter; and that they had cut three setons in his neck, bled him four times on the arm with lancets, and seven times on the forehead with leeches, and the young lady had applied the attractive power with so much violence, as to extract two of his teeth! which teeth he produced in court in corroberation of the fact; at the same time he handed up a voluminous written statement of his grievances, and concluded by claiming the protection of his lordship.

The lord Mayor remarked, that he did not see how he could interfere with the attractive powers of a young lady, though she had used them with such powerful effect.

The lieutenant said, that it was not against this particular family only that he had to complain, but that multitudes were in the habit of tormenting him with a tube and a spring, and it was lamentable and scandalous to see a great nation conspiring against an individual who had served his country in so many battles.

From the Washington City Gazette.

A DISH OF DAINTIES!

It is well known, that a book was written by the late Spanish ambassador the Chevalier de Onis, and printed soon after his return from the United States. He was laudably zealous in the diplomatic business entrusted to him; so managing it as to protract the negociations to an unusual length, and finally to make an advantageous treaty. What sort of means he adopted for other purposes we need not now enquire: He was hostile of course, to South America. Diligent, strenuous, indefatigable, and even importunate in the discussion about the bounds of Louisiana, the subject seems to have made a deep impression on his mind. The *popular* voice was against him; and he felt some irritation. From some quotations, it appears that his feelings have been infused into his book. It seems to be a high seasoned *guisado*, of which the public will be very curious to have a taste. It is said he views members of congress and others very differently from the manner in which they commonly view themselves.

We allude to the introductory part of the work, entitled "A Memoir upon the Negotiation between Spain and the United States of America, which led to the treaty of 1819," by Don Luis de Onis minister plenipotentiary.

A Translation of this, we are gratified to hear, is about to be put to press by Mr. DE KRAFFT, of this city.

From the Boston Centinel.

The gallant tars of the *Macedonian* already keep parts of the town alive with their *jollification*. We learn that $80,000 are due to them for wages; and that they will all be paid off in due time for their characteristic celebration of *Independence*. The occasion will doubtless be embraced by them to get rid of the *root of evil*, and be ready a short time after "to go to sea again."

When Judge Pope enquired of the Winebago Indians who had been convicted of murder, if they had any thing to say, why sentence should not be pronounced against them; one replied "what *can* we say—we know that we killed the men. When we saw our young man, who was with us lay his hand upon the book, we hoped that you would have pity on us. We deserve to die. Have you any more questions to ask?" The Judge then sentenced them to be hung July 14, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M.

Is it not idle form or mockery to ask a man who has been legally tried and convicted what he has to say why sentence should not be passed upon him; Is it not also idle in any case, to enquire of the prisoner what he desires or by whom he will be tried, when the law has prescribed and the court are determined upon a certain course of proceeding, be the desires of the prisoners what they may? *D. Press.*

"ON NOSES."

"And liberty plucks justice by the nose."
Shakespeare.

"As a friend to Noses of all denominations, I must here enter my solemn protest against a barbarous abuse, to which they are so often subjected, by converting them into dust holes and soot bags, under the fashionable pretext of taking snuff, an abomination for which Sir Walter Releigh is responsible, and which ought to have been included in the articles of his impeachment. When some "Sir Plume of amber snuff box justly vain," after gently tapping its top with a look of diplomatic complacency, embraces a modicum of its contents with his finger and thumb, curves round his hand, so as to display the brilliant on his little finger, and commits the highdried pulvilio to the air, so that nothing but its impalpable aroma ascends into his Nose, we may smile at the custom as a harmless and not disgraceful foppery; but when a filthy, clammy compost is perpetually thurst up the nostrils with a voracious pig-like snout it is a practice as disgusting to the beholders as I believe it to be injurious to the offender. The Nose is the emunctory of the brain, and when its functions are impeded, the whole system of the head become deranged.

Every professed, inveterate, and incurable-snuff-taker, (says lord Stanhope) at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the Nose and other incidental circumstances, continue a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in a year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it." Taken medicinally, or as a simple sternetatory, it may be excused; but the moment your snuff is not to be sneezed at, you are the slave of a habit which literally makes you grovel in the dust; your snuff-box has seized you as St. Dunstan did the devil and if the red-hot pinchers with which he performed the feat, could occasionally start up from an Ormskirk snuff-box, it might have a salutary effect in checking this nasty propensity among our real and psendo-fashionables.

It was my intention to have written a desertation upon the probable form of the nose mentioned in Solomon's Song, which we are informed was "the tower of Lebanon looking towards Damascas." But I apprehend that your readers will begin to think that I have led them by the nose long enough, and lest you Mr. Editor should suspect that I am making a *handle* of the subject, merely that you may pay through the nose for my communication, I shall conclude at once with

Sonnet to my own nose.

O Nose! thou rudder in my face's centre,
Since I must follow thee until I die;
Since we are bound together by indenture,
The master thou, and the apprentice I.
O be to your Telemachus a Mentor
Tho o'r invisible, forever nigh,
Guard him from all disgrace and misadventure,
From hostile tweak, or love's blind mastery,
So shalt thou quit the city's stench and smoke,
For hawthorn lanes, and copses of young oak,
Scenting the gates of Heaven that have not yet
Lost their fresh fragrance since the morning broke,
And breath of flowers "with rosy May-dews wet,
The prim-rose—cowslip—blue-bell, violet."

A DANGEROUS QUESTION.

A simple ostler one day at confession to his priest, was asked by the father, if he had never greased the teeth of the guests' horses, to prevent their eating the allowance of hay and oats? "Never," replied the ostler.—In a subsequent confession the ostler acknowledged the frequent commission of that fraud. "How" said the priest, you said you had never done so? 'No more I had then,' answered the ostler; 'for till you told me, I never knew that greasing a horse's teeth would prevent his eating; but since you first put it in my mind I have been tempted to practice that fraud.'

Paradise, (Lancaster Co.) June 30,

Remarkable instance of Divine Power.

During the thunder storm, on Wednesday of last week, while Mr. Benjamin Herr, (son of Tobias Herr of Strasburg township) was closing the doors of his fathers barn, the lightning struck the timber nearly above his head, passed in an olique direction to the earth where he was standing, struck one of his feet and tore the shoe to pieces, without injuring him in the least, except slightly blistering his foot.—The barn doors were considerably shattered, *Hornet.*

A Dutchman walking to the gallows, very deliberately smoked his pipe till he arrived at the spot,—Whilst ascending the scaffold he run his pipe in the ribband of his hat, and was swung off; but unfortunately the rope broke and let him to the ground; when looking thoughtfully at his pipe, he exclaimed, "dere now, you have broke mine pipe mit your tevlish nonsense."

The population of Georgia is 344,778. In 1810, 252,431. Increase 92,340

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK July 5.

Latest from England.

The packet ship NESTOR, Captain Macy arrived here yesterday morning, sailed from Liverpool on the first of June. The price of American produce had undergone no material change. The news of the most interest is from Turkey. Constantinople is a scene of disturbance and massacre. The grand seignor, to revenge the insurrection in his northern provinces, has had recourse to the most dreadful reprisals. The patriarch has been strangled and four archbishops have been massacred. The departure of such foreign ministers as wished to leave the capital, is said to have been stopped. Some letters say that such is the rage of the Turk against the Greeks, that the government cannot restrain them. The most blood-thirsty are said to be the Asiatic troops, who come by forced marches, and are guilty of unbounded cruelties to the Greek inhabitants. They plunder, murder, and drag away the women and girls, and nobody is able to check their daily increasing disorder.

The Dragoman of the Porte, and 19 other Greeks have been decapitated or hanged in the course of one day.

It is stated that the lady of the British Ambassador at Constantinople had been grossly insulted, and that an English sailor had been shot by a Turk on board of a vessel in the harbour.

Letters from Trieste of the 11th of May say, that a Greek priest had arrived at Laybach, and requested an audience of the emperor of Austria which had been denied him.

Nine persons have been thrown into prison by the British government at Corfu, for petitioning his majesty to take into consideration the manner in which they are at present governed; one of those arrested, since escaped and is coming to England.

The queen's birth-day was celebrated in different parts of England. In Newcastle it was observed as a holiday, the ships in the harbour displaying a profusion of colors.

A most extraordinary fraud has lately been detected by the government Sovereigns to a great extent have been counterfeited by casting platina with gold, the specific gravity of the two metals being nearly equal. In melting down some sovereigns, the platina was detected at the bottom of the crucible.

"Several circumstances have taken place since the queen's trial calculated to increase instead of diminishing the original enthusiasm in her favor.—The doubts then entertained with respect to her permanent residence in England have vanished, and the persecution which she continues to suffer from the ministerial press must excite indignation in every generous breast."

Several extensive failures have recently taken place in Manchester.

SPAIN.

MADRID May, 10.

It is much to be feared that the assassination of Vinuesa is but the prelude to acts of ferocity which will stain our revolution with blood. There are two other facts which I can certify, and which must inspire equal horror.

In the last bull-fight, a trumpeter well known for his *liberalism*, was placed near a person violently in favour of the contrary party. A dispute arose between them, caused by this divergence of opinion, and the latter taking a knife from his pocket, stabbed the trumpeter twice, who fell dead on the spot.

The second fact is this: in the environs of Aranda de Duero, some monks assembled in a little wood, where they concerted measures to form a band of partisans. The magistrate being informed of it, the national guard of Aranda was sent out to seize them, and in fact arrested them; but instead of taking them to the town as prisoners, they tied them to trees, set fire to the wood and burnt them alive.

THE GREEKS.

FRANKFORT, May 15.

Numerous detachments of Greeks continually arrive in Moldavia and Wallachia, and augment the force under the command of prince Ypsilanti The chief is abundantly provided with money, and pays his soldiers largely At Bucharest he was joined by 1000 young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Auda and Odessa. Many European regiments have deserted their corps and entered the Greek service.

We learn also from Transylvania, that the subjects of Russia, serving with the Greek insurgents, have not yet obeyed the order of their government, requiring their return to Russia in eight days, which had expired. On the contrary, it appears that a new Greek corps lately organized at Jassy has marched to join the army of prince Ypsilanti. There appear to have been some sanguinary actions in the Morea, and we are assured that the Turkish troops have been repulsed.

VIENNA, May 10.

"The affairs of Turkey are drawing to a close. The Ottoman army has taken the field sooner than was expected. Its vanguard advanced, on the 19th of April, from Fockar to Brails. The Greeks immediately fell back. The next day the Seraskier himself made a general *reconnoissance* at the head of a corps of 8,000 men, and the Greeks again fell back some leagues. Ypsilanti and Theodore bear such a violent hatred to each other, that it would not be surprising if they come to blows. One of them has about 3 or 4000 men, the other 10 or 12,000. All these troops are half naked and unarmed; they subsist only by pillage, which they excercise with a degree of ferocity that makes no difference between friends and enemies.

We received the following details from Hungary: On the 19th ult. the Turks pushed a *reconnoissance* towards Galace. The vanguard of the Greeks, about 700 men, fell back on the main body. The Turks, who were 4,000 strong, not only did not advance, but retired into their fortress of Brails On the 21st the whole Ottoman corps of 8,000 men, commanded by a Pacha who is lately arrived from Constantinople, again advanced on the road to Galatz. The Greeks retreated, partly into the fortress, where they have a numerous garrison, and partly on board their fleet, which is stationed near that place. The Turks have contented themselves with occupying the country three or four leagues round Brails.

"As for Ypsilanti, after quitting Bucharest, on the 13th of April, where he left a garrison, it seems that he marched to the Danube, persisting in his project of making an irruption into Bulgaria, where he expects to find numerous partisans.

The Patriot.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

Appointment by the Surveyor General

JAMES HARRIS, Esq. to be deputy Surveyor General in and for the County of Centre.

Sudden Death.

On Tuesday of last week we had a smart shower of rain in this place, accompanied with heavy thunder. It was succeeded by an uncommon cold. Next day the adjacent fields, woods, and roads, were strewed with myriads and millions of the dead bodies of certain emigrants, who lately visited these parts, in vast numbers; supposed originally to have come from Egypt that country so much famed in sacred and profane, and in ancient and modern history. It is said their ancestors first settled there during the reign of PHARAOH, who, it is supposed, built the *Pyramids* of the bricks made by the Israelites. They appeared to be greatly attached to the ancient legitimate dynasty. This was indicated by their unceasingly invoking the *manes* of this celebrated monarch, who, with his army was drowned in the Red Sea. During their short-lived existence among us, our fields and forests, our gardens and orchards, our mountains and vallies, constantly and incessantly resounded with the hoarse murmur of PHA-RAOH——PHA-RAOH——PHA-RAOH. It is probable they were driven out of the land of their nativity by some new sect of *Jacobines* or *Carbonari*, that may have sprung up their lately and expelled the legitimate sovereign, and his devoted faithful subjects, without permission of the holy alliance. Some say that they observed them at intervals, exclaiming, after *Pharaoh*, *Pharaoh*,—EGYPT—EGYPT—EGYPT with bewailing and doleful moans.—Not one of those melancholy strangers are now to be seen alive, and a dead silence prevails over our fields and forests. "Not a sound is to be heard" save that which proceeds from the feathered songsters. Whether those strangers died of a broken heart, caused by their being exiled from their natal soil, or were chilled to death by the cold, is not yet determined. Before their exit they had begun to make a settlement by deadening a considerable number of trees. They squatted down upon vast bodies of land, claimed by foreign land-jobbers, and others, without enquiring about the title.—They, no doubt, intended to hold by improvement. If they had continued to hold possession this might have occasioned a good many ejectments to have issued, and produced a fine harvest for our gentleman of the bar: but their sudden demise has superseded the necessity of this, and they having left no legal representatives, nor assets upon which to administer, actions of tresspass for the damages they have committed, cannot be suppo ted.

These transitory visitors, who sought protection in our free country, which is an assylum for "the oppressed and distressed of people of all nations under heaven, are called—LOCUSTS

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated June 14.

"The day after I last wrote you we received an account of the re-occupation of Laguayra by the royalists, but they must yield it back to the first appearance of a competent force, as all the batteries and works of defence have been destroyed, the result of the Bermudez irruption into Caraccas.—All the accounts from Colombia are most favorable to the Patriots, who are likely to fight the great battle with a superior force, and with every prospect of success. Bolivar united with Paez is 9000 strong near to Valencia. In this division is included 1500 native cavalry of Paez, whose extraordinary exploits appear almost a romance. 700 of the British, and something over 300 of the Irish legion, with the Albion regiment, called by the President "Conquerors of Boyaca. Bermudez has 2600 near to Barcelona, & within two days march of Caraccas — Urdeneta in Coro, preparing to join Bolivar, has 6000 There are some minor corps, but should the royalists stand and risk a general action, it is supposed that Bolivar will commence the fight with about 18000 choice troops; the royalists not near so many. The expected march of Bermudez into the city of Caraccas induced the royalists to divide their force, which gained a point for the patriots. From the best information I can obtain, I think I have rather under than overstated the numerical strength of the patriots, in which I have not included the division under Montilla before Carthagena, but have confined myself to the army proposed to meet the Spaniards in the expected general battle The old Spaniards are every day flying from the Main; they consider their cause hopeless."

From the London Times May, 15.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The queen last night honored this theatre with her presence to see the tragedy of *Marino Falieri* The audience were delighted at the unexpected appearance of her majesty and received her with shouts of applause. When the enthusiasm had in some degree subsided, there was a general call for the air of *God save the queen.* The actors, instead of paying a prompt obedience were deaf to the loyal summons, and presumed to go on with the play contrary to all precedent in cases of royal visits, and contrary in this particular case, to all sense of decency, propriety and gentlemanly feeling. Their resistance naturally provoked the audience, and some foolish persons threw some orange peel on the stage. Mr. Wallack, whose personal identity and consciousness were probably merged in the factitious dignity of the Venitian officer, came forward, and in the lofty tone with which it is his cue to address the Venetian senate, insulted the generous feelings of a loyal British assembly, by asking what they meant by their demand of a customary token of respect to a royal visiter. Such a question from such a quarter, of course augmented instead of quieting the noise; and the song of "God save the queen" became general and overwhelming. The play went on in dum show till the manager, Mr. Elliston appeared; and after a preface that took away much of the merit of his complance, announced that the national anthem should be sung as soon as the performers could be collected The last act of the tragedy was then performed, and as soon as it was over the whole corps came forward and sung "God save the king" the audience as usual adding the queen. Her majesty acknowledged with great grace and dignity the generous loyalty of the people, and showed by her expressive manner, that she was as grateful for the persevering kindness of the public, as she had been calmly disdainful of the petty slight attempted to be put on her by the players. She looked in excellent health and spirits, and was dressed with great taste and elegance. Her majesty left the house before the farce was over, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the house. Her visit to the theatre was quite unexpected, so that the hearty welcome which she received from every class of miscellaneous audience, promiscuously collected is a sure criterion of the estimation in which her majesty is held by the sound-headed and sound hearted people of England, in spite of all the base arts which we know to be even at this moment at work in every quarter to heap further wrongs on the most injured woman that either history or fable ever described.

Prince Ypsilanti has addressed a letter, dated from his head quarters at Romau, March 17, to the metropolitan, the bishops and the boyars, in which he states that as the Greeks have taken up arms to establish, and defend their national rights, they will regard the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia as brethren, and declares their persons and property shall be inviolably respected.

The Journal of Rome of the 3d of May, contains the following, dated Ancona 24th April:

"Very recent advices from Epirus announce that the famous Ali Pacha, of Janina, has been killed by his secretary."

General Pepe has published a memorial, in which he declares that in the affairs of Rieti, he was the only Neapolitan who durst look the Austrians in the face.

Accounts from the frontiers of Moldavia, as late as April 18, state that the emperor Alexander had fixed a term of seven days for the dissolution of the Greek corps, formed by Ypsilanti, in Moldavia and Wallachia, and for the return of those who are Russian subjects. Up to the 16th the order had not been obeyed.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN.—Mr. MONCK had two questions to put to ministers, relative to the appearance of the queen at the approaching ceremony of the coronation First, whether any additional expense would be required for the coronation of the queen He had heard that seats were provided for peeresses at the coronation, but no place for her majesiy; and that the name of that illustrious lady, as connected with the approaching ceremony was altogether omitted. He could not give credit to a rumour so scandalous to government. Ministers must know that her majesty was as much queen, as his majesty was king of this country. Any vote however large would be well received by the public, if properly applied: but, if the public money was intended to be applied to the views and purposes of party; if it was to be applied not in a manner that would throw general lustre on the royal festival, but for the purpose of vexing, humbling, and degrading the queen, in that case he was certain that the money would not be granted with the good will of the public; a grant so applied would be unacceptable to the country; and a grand and solemn ceremony would lose much of its grace and lustre in the eyes of the nation

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that the £100,000 already voted would cover the expenses already foreseen.

Mr. BENNET said it had been the practice of that house in former times to make grants and grievances go together. This practice might be revived on this subject with advantage. The house had been charged by James I. with sending an oyez! through the country to collect grievances, but it was this oyez! that the country owed its liberties.

Lord LONDONDERRY said that he did not know that it was a grievance that the queen should not be crowned. It required an act of the crown to enable her to be crowned. He and other advisers of the crown were not prepared to advise the king to take the steps which were necessary before her majesty could take part in the ceremonial. If the honorable member or any other gentleman were prepared to revive the dying or rather the dead embers of the painful controversy in which the country was lately involved, they must take upon themselves the responsibility of their indiscretion.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he would abstain from entering at large upon the question, but begged to protest against being supposed to assent to the principle that the queen had not a right to be crowned.

THE KING'S CORONATION ROBES.

These robes, together with the robes of the royal dukes, are finished, and are to be seen by those who can obtain an order from persons high in office at Carlton palace. The train is made of crimson velvet, seven yards in length, and will be borne by seven persons. It is embroidered with a deep gold border, interspersed with roses of gold, and here and there a plume of feathers in silver, which give it a pleasing relief. It is lined throughout with ermine, which was purchased for the occasion in France, and originally intended to adorn the coronation of Louis XVIII. The underdress and the dramatic robes are entirely covered with silver and gold, and are extremely massive and costly; indeed it is doubted if his majesty's health and strength will enable him to sustain, for the requisite length of time the ceremony will necessarily occupy the enormous weight of the whole dress. The robes of the royal dukes are likewise splendid, but, of course, less expensively decorated, than those of the king.

A Hamburgh mail has arrived this morning without adding much to the stock of foreign inteligence we had previously received. Paris papers of Wednesday had reached us by express, by which we had accounts from Vienna dated May 12th. By these accounts we find that the news from Laybach varies from day to day; and even on the same day is differently stated. In one article it is said that the emperor Alexander will leave Laybach to-morrow, and that the emperor of Austria will leave it after receiving a deputation from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the 13th. On the other hand we learn from a private letter of the same date, that though it had been stated with sufficient probability, that the conferences at Laybach were concluded, considerations of high importance decided otherwise. The congress as we mentioned yesterday, was understood to be prolonged, and consequently the residence of the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the ministers of great powers at Laybach may yet be of some duration. This inteligence has opened a large field for political conjecture, and given circulation to a multitude of reports, every one more contradictory than the other.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 10th, state, according to these papers, that the Grand Vizier is deposed, and Benduli Ali Pashaw appointed his successor. The Porte, it is said, is making vigorous preparations against the insurgents, and the new Grand Vizier is soon expected, and is to bring with him numerous troops from Asia. Through the same communication from Vienna to which we have alluded, we learn that letters from St Petersburg confirm the reports of extraordinary movements in the Russian armies, which are concentrating on different points, and that the imperial guard has definitely left that capital and marched towards the frontiers.

By recent accounts received in England direct from Zante, we are informed that no fewer than 15,000 Greek refugees, from the Morea chiefly, have thrown themselves on the protection and humanity of the Ionian government, and that a revolution had taken place in the island of Hydra, one of the richest in the Archipelago, inhabited wholly by Greeks, and to which the greatest number of vessels under that flag belong.

The following letter contains some important news regarding the state of popular feeling in Spain. It seems that new insurrections have broken out in Murcia.

PARIS, May 20.

"The news from Madrid is of a very serious character. Two couriers arrived here late yesterday morning, bringing accounts of very alarming insurrections having broken out in Murcia, in the capital of which it is said about fifty persons have lost their lives. All events are exaggerated here; but I believe what I have stated above is the extent of the evil in that quarter at present. The Guerillas in all parts augment rapidly, and Madrid itself is in a state of ferment and uneasiness not to be described The king, if we may rely on the last letters of the 10th instant, is about to quit the capital and its neighborhood for Toledo, or some other place where he can be in greater security

On the 9th there were some serious disturbances, which the ministry had no power to suppress. The life of the king was threatened, but the guards remain faithful and render him secure. Our papers here are not allowed to publish half the matters of importance coming from Spain. There is a report that L'Empecinado has been defeated, but this wants confirmation, especially as the last news stated that Merino had retired.

SPANISH AMERICA.

A question of an interesting nature is at present agitated in Madrid, of the nature and progress of which but little has hitherto transpired. It is a negociation between Spain and those colonies which still acknowledge her

supremacy. for a better form of government than they have hitherto enjoyed. We subjoin an extract from a letter, received yesterday from Madrid, on this subject, written by one of the deputies to the Spanish Cortes from Mexico, and which contains the most correct as well as the most recent information that has been hitherto received of the progress made in the negociation :

London Paper.

MADRID, May 14.

"I have already informed you that on the motion of Count Toreno, a special commission has been named to propose the means of terminating the differences between Spain and America. In this commission I have the pleasure of bearing a part, and am not without hope of seeing its objects fulfilled. There have been several private meetings of the American deputies ; and all agree in the necessity of according distinct legislatures to the transatlatic dominions; reserving the executive power to the king, and rendering the administration of justice independent. We have a strong party among the deputies for the home provinces who give us their support ; but they require that the Infantas of Spain should assume the regency of the countries in question. A similar idea is entertained by the Mexican deputies. It is not going too far also to say that the king and the ministers in some degree espouse our cause. Those who have held the high office of vice-roy and other commands in America, have been consulted ; and they accord in the general expediency of granting our claim. Felice, the minister for the ultra-marine provinces, has had several interviews with the king on the subject.

Yesterday all the ministers went up to communicate with him ; and we the satisfaction of learning the expression of the king's opinion, that the time is arrived when the question may with propriety be entertained.—Last night the commission assembled for the first time. The ministers were present ; and so important was the affair considered, that nearly half of the members of the Cortes attended, although a sitting of that assembly was then held. After much debate we voted unanimously, as the first basis, that there should be legislative bodies in America. To night the commission will continue its sittings for the discussion of the other bases, in which we trust to experience a favorable result, though we have many difficulties to encounter."

From the Boston D. Adv.

We are sorry to learn that one of the full grown Camels, *Morgiani*, imported last season, and let by the importers to the proprietors of the "Grand Caravan," had the misfortune to have her leg broke in passing from Portsmouth to Newburyport, in consequence of which it was found necessary to kill her. Naturalists will be gratified to learn that the animal has been dissected in presence of Doctor *French*, of Salisbury, and that the stomach, and contiguous parts, about which some diversity of opinion exists, have been sent to the Medical College in this town for a more particular examination. We hope to be able to give the result of this examination, that the curious may be informed in what manner the animal is enabled to survive so very long with so little water.

SELECTED TOASTS.

Drank at Philadelphia, July 4, 1821

The Day : Hailed as the birth-day of the liberties we enjoy : May each anniversary find us, as now, happy, united and free!

Hail Columbia.

The Union : Let us ever love, cherish and protect it, as a more than Gordian-knot, to be unravelled by no art, and to severed by no violence !

Yankee Doodle.

Pennsylvania : A gallant ship at sea *without a pilot ;* but her timbers are sound and her crew hardy : she will weather every gale and soon be moored again in the good old harbour of democracy

Pennsylvania March.

James Monroe : The *legitimate* chief magistrate of a free people, with reason for a sceptre, law for a throne, and the attachment of his country for a glorious diadem !

Monroe's March.

Our next Governor : A republican in principle, in practice, and in profession ; in heart and in soul ; a republican *in grain* !

Auld Lang Syne.

The Memoirs of Washington and Franklin : Wisdom, valor and patriotism do homage at their graves :

"There Honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay :
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there !"

Roslin Castle.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison : The founders of a policy which has secured the liberties and happiness of our country : They merit and have our veneration and gratitude.

Jefferson's March.

The American fair : The ornaments of their country ; our consolation and pride.

Ma Chere Amie.

VOLUNTEERS.

By J. Piersol : JOHN TOD, of Bedford Pennsylvania : A firm, consistent, and enlightened democrat : he will take with him to congress the respect and confidence of his republican brethren.

By J Sisk : The present administration : A *form* with an incorrect *headline*, and its *signature* in the wrong *page* : May its *proof-readers*, in 1823, *dele* the first letter of its *title* and *mark* its whole *body* with a *w.f.*

—

DRANK AT PITTSBURGH.

Our Country—Amidst the turmoils and divisions of party, let us never forget that we are united in the cause of our common country.

9 *cheers*—*Hail Columbia*—1 *gun.*

The right of Self Government—A principle inherited from the bountiful Creator—expansive as the air we breath—its extension commensurate with the "march of mind."

3 *cheers*—*Liberty's Birthright.*

The President of the United States—We honor the virtuous and enlightened statesman—we venerate the patriot soldier of the revolution.

3 *cheers*—*Monroe's March.*

Pennsylvania—A bright star in the political firmament—though clouds may occasionally obscure its brilliancy they soon pass over without diminishing its brightness

9 *cheers*—*Snyder's March*

The sage of Monticello.—Time which has consigned his calumniators to the darkness of oblivion, encircles his name with imperishable lustre.

9 *cheers*—1 *gun Jefferson's March.*

Our Neighboring Friends—The Democratic Republicans—We reciprocate their good wishes—may the principles that gave birth to the day we celebrate continue to preserve it, which was received with—9 *cheers.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the president of the day :

The Democratic Party—United in principle—political infamy to the Judas who would spread dissention in the ranks.

By the vice president :

The memory of captain James Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship."

By Major Andrew M'Farland :

Whig and Tory—No fighting under false colors.

By T. B. Dallas, Esq

The Governor of Pennsylvania—In toasting the *Governor* we must forget the *man.*

By Mr. W. W. Fetterman :

The Genius of Democracy—America her home—the sons of liberty her choice.

By Mr. Casper F. Brunet :

May the amalgamation of parties never decompose the constituent parts of Democracy.

From the Carlisle Whig

Appointments by gov. Hiester.

By and with the advice of James Duncan, the Auditor General, and according to his dictation, with the consent of John Rupley and John Shoch, Esq's the inspector's of Justices—*Willam Irvine*, Hatter, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the borough of Carlisle. Hitting Jack Elliot, Esq a thump on the shoulder, nearly equal to the kick of a horse, saying Jack, did I not poke the lick into them fellows ; begonney's I did, see, here is my commission.

—

When Findlay sat, in our State Chair,
Old School and feds at him did swear :
For making *justice's* so plenty,
They'd rather have them made more scanty.

But Findlay did what he thought best
And let those fellows do the rest ;
The number in *Carlisle* was *seven*,
Hiester reduced them to *eleven.*

But Hiester say's there's not enough,
We'll make two more of our good stuff ;
Tho' patents think they will us cozen'
We'll not stop short of baker's dozen.

We have the law, and we have squires,
Or those that told me must be liars ;
'Tis said by strangers as they pass us
L——d what a townful of Just-Ass's.

NOTICE.

Board of Property,
July 3d 1831.

Present,

A GREGG, Sec'y Commonwealth
JAMES BRADY, Sec'y L'd. Office.
SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sur. Gen.

James Williams and Jeremiah Tallman, administrators de bonis non &c. of Robert Martin, deceased, represented to the board by their petition, That the said Robert Martin was the owner of a tract of land now situate in Potter township in the county of Centre, containing two hundred and sixty four acres and a fourth, surveyed in the name of John Caothers, and by some means a patent issued for the same tract to a certain Peter Faulkner, which is recorded in patent book No 20, page 170. The petition further states, that an ejectment was brought by Robert Martin in his life time against a certain Nathaniel Frampton, and the said Robert Martin obtained the possesion of the land in the year 1801 and has had possession thereof ever since by persons claiming under the said Robert and his heirs.

They therefore pray the board of property to rescind the patent improperly granted to Peter Faulkner and issue one to John Ausbaugh, to whom the administrators were bound by agreement to make the title.

The board after considering the prayer of the petitioners, DO order that the first Monday in October next be appointed for trial, and that notice of the time and place of hearing be given to

Peter Faulkner,

if he can be found—if not, that public notice be given in two weekly newspapers, one in the borough of Harrisburgh, the other in the county where the lands lie, for three successive weeks, and at least thirty days before the day of hearing.

—

I DO CERTIFY that the foregoing is correctly extracted, and copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Property.

—
| SEAL |
—

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary of the Land Office to be hereunto affixed, at Harrisburg, this 9th day of July 1821.

John M'Kissick,
Dep. Sec'y. Land Office.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Road.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to ihe Stockholders in the above company, that a further call on each share of Stock is this day ordered to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of September next. Those Stockholders who have neglected to pay the former calls, are desired to come forward and discharge the same immediately.

By order of the Board,
Jos. Miles,
Treasurer

Bellefonte, July 14, 1821.

STRAYS.

WAS taken up by the Subscriber, trespassing, two large

Red Oxen,

one of which wants a Horn—supposed to be eight or nine years old. The owner is requested to redeem them as soon as possible.

Jonathan Henderson.

Slab Gabin, July 17, 1821.

To our Creditors.

Take Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the 27th day of August next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, to hear us and our creditors, of which you will take notice.

MICHAEL MILLS,
JAMES BROWN.

July 18, 1821.

To those Concerned.

A number of watches was deposdeposited in the hands of the subscriber by Mr. W. Robinson, silversmith, on his departure from this place.—The owners are requested to call and pay for the repairing and take them away, as I contemplate leaving Bellefonte, shortly.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

July 14, 1821.

WANTED,

A person calculated to teach an *English School*, at Pennsylvania Furnace. A man with a family would be preferred. He can be accommodated with a dwelling house very convenient to the school house. Application must be made soon.

July 14, 1821.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of the *United States*, not to purchase two judgment notes that I have given to Esq. Philip Wolfart, of Centre county, *Pennsylvania*, on the 28th day of November 1820 ; one of them for $40 dollars, payable 1st of April last, and the other for $100 payable 1st of April next—as said notes were given for 160 acres of land in the state of Illinois, and said land, was sold for taxes, before the title was made to me by said Wolfart. He having warranted the land clear of all incumbrances, I am not willing to pay one cent of said notes unless compelled by law.

GEORGE ALSBAUGH.

July 3d 1821.

To Bridge Builders.

SEVEN

Bridges to be Erected.

The undersigned, Committee of the President and Managers of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Road Company, will on the 26th of July next receive proposals, at the office of William W. Potter, in Bellefonte, and enter into contracts for the building of the following described Bridges over streams on the Turnpike route. Persons wishing to contract, will furnish a plan of the Bridge, and state the amount for which they will complete the contract.

No. 1.

Over M'Cormick's run. The span from abutment to abutment to be 35 feet. The abutments to be raised five feet in height from the bottom of the run. The bridge to be 20 feet in width. The wing walls to be extended 15 feet on the upper side, and ten feet on the lower side of the Bridge. A pier to be erected in the centre between the abutments, of three feet in thickness. To be floored with three inch oak plank, laid down on good, substantial oak sleepers, and hand rails erected.

No 2.

Over Dewitt's run. The span to be thirty feet from abutment to abutment. To be built in the same manner as the bridge over M'Cormick's run.

No 3.

Over Humes run. The span to be 27 feet between the abutments, which are to be raised four feet six inches from the bottom of the run. To be built on the same plan as M'Cormick's run bridge, except that the erection of a pier is dispensed with.

No 4.

Over the three mile run. The span to be 25 feet from abutment to abutment, which are to be raised five feet in height from the bottom of the run—the wing walls to extend ten feet on each side of the Bridge. To be built in the same manner as that over M'Cormick's run.

No. 5.

Over the Beaver-dam run. The 1st abutment to be raised on the west side of the run, near the margin of the water, at the place staked out by this committee, from thence a span of 35 to a pier, which is to be erected with stone, three feet in thickness. The arch of the span to be supported by a girder and king post. The second abutment to be raised at a span of 20 with three inch oak plank, laid down on oak sills. The abutments and pier to be raised seven feet in height from the bottom of the run—the bridge to be 20 feet in width. On the east side of the run, the wing walls to extend 22 feet from the abutment ; on the west side ten feet, to be filled up with stones. The bridge to be roofed with good pine shingles, and the frame weather-boarded.

No. 6.

Over the five mile run. The span from abutment to abutment to be forty feet, The abutments are to be raised seven feet high from the bottom of the run—the wing walls on the east side of the run to extend 12 feet, and on the west side five feet. To be built on the same plan as the bridge over the Beaver dam run.

No. 7.

Over Coal stream. The span from abutment to abutment, to be 50 feet in width : the abutments to be raised 7 feet high from the bottom of the stream On the west side the wing walls to extend 20 feet, and ten on the east side. To be built in the same manner as the bridge over the Beaver dam run.

The abutments, piers, and wingwalls, in all the bridges, are to be built with stone, and to be sunk to a solid foundation, below the bottom of the respective streams. The wing walls to be covered with hewn timber, or shingles. The materials used to be of the most durable kind. The work to be completed by the first day of November next.

W. W. Potter,
H. Humes,
Robert Hays.

Bellefonte, June 30th 1821.

NEW GOODS

The subscriber has rece[ived] is now opening, a fresh supp[ly] onable goods, such as

Superfine and com[mon]

CLOTH,

Casimers, Gingams, and Muslin[s] Fancy Seeded and Mull-mull ; a[n] eral assortment of

CALLICOES,

Also,

BOMBASETTS ;

A variety of STRAW HATS, and SILK BONNETS—A variety o[f]

Canton Crapes,

Silk Umbrellas, Blue Nankeens, Short yellow Nankeens ; A general assortment of

DOMESTIC PLAIDS,
STRIPES, AND
SHIRTINGS,

Groceries, Queensware

Hardware, Nails, English Blister a[nd] Crawly Steel ; A large assortment

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTEES,
LADIES SLIPPERS,

MEDICINE,

SALT,

by the bushel or barrel ; also a large quantity of

Dupont's Gunpowder,

and an assortment of

Buffon's Water-proof

HATS,

at three dollars par money.

All of which the subscriber promises to sell as low as any in the county for *Cash, or Wheat at the market price.*

John M'Ghee.

Nittany Mills, June 30, 1821.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES.

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff,

at the ensuing general election. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity.

James Rothrock.

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

THE PATRIOT.

'Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense'

BELLEFONTE, JULY 1821.

[SELECTED.]

MELANCHOLY.

There is a charm no joys bestow,
Nor rank, nor wealth impart ;
'Tis when the tear is stealing slow,
And softly sighs the heart.
Oft have I watch'd the evening sky,
Where rose the silver bow ;
My bosom heav'd, I knew not why,
And tears began to flow.
Ah ! then I thought that mirth was folly,
Thine was the charm—sweet Melancholy.

Ye hearts of stone that think no bliss
Can glisten in a tear,
Who think the love that sighs a kiss
Insipid and severe :
Ah! ne'er was turn'd on you, ye cold,
The dew'd and tender eye ;
The warmest love that e'er was told,
Was breath'd upon a sigh.
Mirth is deceit, and laughter folly,
Bliss wafts the sigh of Melancholy.

Poetical Epistle,

m an Irishman, lately landed in merica, to his charmer in Ireand.

Honey—I've got here at last,
t I tell you, my sweet little Mog?
e I set out from Belfast,
wish I'd been sunk in a bog.

here am I, sitting alone
In a room, with a big heap of men ;
nd I feel as uneasy I own,
As a stray pig shut up in a pen.

since the Yankees, a villanous crew,
Have my eyes cheated out of my head ;
Their tricks I begin to see through,
And know how to butter my bread.

The sharpers here think it no hurt,
To rob a man not worth a pin,
And if you've no back to your shirt,
They'll make cow-hide boots out of your skin.

'Pon my soul they join'd in a plot,
Both big and great, little & small,
To steal from me all that I've got,
Tho' they know I've got nothing at all.

I shall die if I'm forc'd to live here,
Such rogues I am living among;
To get back and live with my dear,
I would jump at a chance to be hung.

Suppose I should happen to die,
Say in Boston or Passamaquoddy,
They will never let poor Paddy lie,
By the side of a sociable body.

Having stolen my goods and my money.
As soon as I'm dead as a herring,
Thrown into the docks or the woods,
I shall suffer for want of a burying.

Not a stone will they set up to say
What a poor Paddy lies underneath,
And my funeral expences to pay,
Horn buttons they'll make of my teeth.

But when I am dead as a post,
You shall know it without any fail,
For faith I will send you my ghost,
Enclos'd in a letter next mail.

Rouchefoucalt, justly observes—"—We should often blush for our brightest actions, were the world but to see from whence they sprung."

W. W.

To the free Electors of Centre and Clearfield Counties.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

In compliance with the wishes of a number of my friends and fellow citizens I offer myself as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office,

at the ensuing general election ; and if elected will use my best endeavors to give reasonable satisfaction.

Wm. M'Minn.

Potter township, April 30th 1821.

FOUND,

On Thursday last, on the road leading from Bellefonte to Sellers's Inn, Buffaloe run, a

Watch seal and key.

The owner by proving property and paying for this advertisement may have them again.

JOHN BARR.

June 9, 1821.

Wool Carding.

The subscribers inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have their

Carding Machines

in complete order, and will card wool at the rate of *six* cents per pound, payable in cash or country produce.

Rankin & Steel.

Bellefonte, June 7th 1821.

LAWS.

THE quota for Centre and Clearfield counties of the acts of the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is received in the Prothonotaries office, to be delivered to the several officers, entitled to copies thereof. Judges, Justices, Constables, &c. will please to apply personally, to sign the receipts required to be taken.

J. G. LOWREY, *Proth'y*

Bellefonte, June 25th 1821.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CENTRE & CLEARFIELD COUNTIES,

who are entitled to vote at the ensuing general election.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff.

If I am thought worthy of receiving a majority of your votes, I shall endeavor to execute the duties of the office with fidelity.

John Rankin.

Bellefonte, June 20th 1821.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the public, that

Wlliam M'Kinley

is not in office as Supervisor in this township, (Covington township) since the year 1820. He has issued orders on the treasurer of Clearfield county to a larger amount than he was entitled to.

In behalf of the township,

PETER ARN KARTHAUS.

May 14, 1821.

Pump Making.

THE subscriber informs the public that he makes and sinks PUMPS, in wells, in a complete manner. He insures them for one year. Word left with Joseph Butler, Innkeeper, Bellefonte, or Wm. Alexander, Mill Hall, shall receive immediate attention.

John Seydell.

June 11, 1821.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Bellefonte, July 1st 1821.

William Armor, Nathaniel Beck James Brown, Philip Benner, Samuel H. Berry, Samuel Baird, Mrs. Ann Beck, Samuel Beck, Mr. Butler, David Bodle, Isaac Buffington, Thomas Barthurst, James Beal, Samuel Blair, Nancy Brown, Constans Curtin, John Chesnut, 3 ; Commissioners of Centre county, 2 ; William Carson, John Coleman, Henry Delargy, John Dowling, John Dailey, Nicholas Dalton 2, Mary Dougherty, David Evans, 2 ; Gratz Etting, 4 ; Samuel Everheart, John Elder, Mrs. Margaret Elder, Robert Fisher, Alexander Fulton 2 ; Joseph M. Fox, John Friel, Mary Graham, Joseph Gamble, Philip Grice, Belet Geatze, David Garrett, Jacob Gilbert, John Hall, John Hays, Jacob Hettinger, James Henry, Thomas Hastings, 2 ; Mary Ann Hall, Michael Poorman, Mary Heller, Andrew Irvin, esq. Hood Irvin, Frederick Kelogg, James Kelly, Rebecca Lambert, 3 ; William Lamb, John Mitchell, James M'Ghee, Robert D M'Bride, John M'Calmont, esq. Robert M'Bride, Tho. Meredith, esq Philip Myers, Jeremiah Menin, Edward M'Entire, 2 ; Daniel M'Cavis ton, John M'Kee, Andrew M'Kee Wm. M'Clure, Rebecca Maynes William M'Kibbon, Denis Noon. Alexander Osborn, Arthur O'Donnell, James Petrikin, George Padget, James Packer, Ann Peters, Boaz Packer, Enoch Passmore, Robert Pennington, William Robbins, Capt. J. Record, Rebecca Steel, Lydia Stephens, Martin Steel, Abraham Smith Balser Sellers, Charles Schruck, William Smith, jr. Andrew Shearer, William Tate, esq. John Wyatt, Andrew Walker, John Williams, Eliza Ward, N. Way, Benjamin Williams, esq. Mark Ward, Rosanna Weaver, Joseph Yotters.

Hamilton Humes, P. M.

Carding and Fulling.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has again leased the Carding Machine and Fulling Mill, at Mill-Hall, and has them in good order for business. Rolls will be carded for 5 cents per pound, if paid by the first day of January next, but if not paid by that time, 7 cents will be charged, or at the old price and wheat will be taken at one dollar per bushel. Fulling will be done on equally moderate terms. He returns his thanks to his former customers for their favors and hopes they will continue them

John Rich.

Mill-Hall, May 15, 1821.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hartshorn, late of Pike township, in the county of Clearfield, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested for settlement, before the 20, day of August next, & those indebted to make payment immediately, as circumstances render it impossible to grant any longer indulgence.

Alexander Caldwell,
Jonathan Hartshorn.

Administrators.

June 15, 1821.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES.

Fellow Citizens,

From the encouragement I have received from many of you, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office,

at the ensuing election, and will be truly thankful to all those who will favor me with their support.

J. B. Shugert.

May 23d 1821.

Coverlet and Diaper Weaving.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they erected a loom for weaving double and single Coverlets, double and single carpets, Counterpins, Damask and Diaper flowered, and French Huckubuck, and all other kinds of table linnen.

They have employed Mr. Charles M'Gavern who is complete master of the business ; they flatter themselves that they will render general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

J. Lambert & brothers.

Bellefonte, May 7, 1821.

Carding Machines.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has erected two

New carding Machines,

for carding wool, at his fulling mill, in Potter township. Those who bring wool to his machines may rely on having their carding done with despatch. He will card wool, well cleaned of burrs, &c. for six cents per pound.—One pound of grease must be brought for every ten pounds of Wool.

James Potter.

Potter's Mills, May 22nd. 2m

To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

From the very flattering encouragement I received from you, by being placed on the return at the last election for Sheriff, I am induced, again, to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages: and if elected, my interest as well as my duty, will require me to execute the duties faithfully and correctly.

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, January 16, 1821.

AGENCY.

Henry Antes,

Late chief clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of the Land Office—will act as agent, in *transacting all kinds of business*, in and connected with the Land and other Public Offices—at the seat of Government.—

Harrisburgh, May 15th, 1821.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield counties.

GENTLEMEN—At the solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate, at the ensuing election, for the office of

Sheriff.

I do not intend to solicit your votes by personal application—I do not think that it comports with genuine republicanism so to do. I shall however, if elected, be thankful for the favor, and endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

BENJAMIN GOODWIN

Haines township, May 10, 1821.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Charles Huston, President of the courts of Common Pleas in the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, and the hon. Adam Harper and Isaac M'Kinney, Judges of the said court in Centre county, have issued their precept bearing date the 15th day of June 1821, to me directed for holding a court of

Oyer and Terminer and General jail Delivery.

in the town of Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, on the 4th Monday of August next, being the 27th day thereof.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given, to the coroners, the justices of the peace, and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the county of Centre, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Bellefonte, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the forty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN MITCHELL, *Sheriff.*

Creditors Take Notice,

That we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court has appointed Monday the 27th day of August next, at the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, to hear us and our creditors ; when & where you may attend if you see proper.

PATRICK M'DONALD.
DAVID COURTER.

July 14, 1821.

New Store.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening a handsome and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS

Suitable for the season, in the store lately occupied by Hammond and Page, at the house of John Mitchell, sq. in the borough of Bellefonte.—Which he will be enabled to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

JOHN M'KEE.

Bellefonte July 5th 1821.

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5 dis
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Reading,	3
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	20
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	10
Brownsville	10
All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks	no sales

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.